

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the  
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds, and other writings to be used in  
recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-  
positions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,  
Nov 15 t

**JOHN H. CALLA,**  
Attorney at Law and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
WILL attend to all business connected with the  
sale of real estate, and the collection of debts, and  
all other business connected with the same.

**LAW NOTER.**  
AS. E. YOUNG, Notary Public,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**CLAYTON MONROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**TIOS. B.**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,  
Jan 14 w1y

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
WILL practice in the Circuit Court of the Sixth  
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in the Circuit Court of the Sixth  
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

WILL practice in the Circuit Court of the Sixth  
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
WILL practice in the Circuit Court of the Sixth  
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**WILL practice in the Circuit Court of the Sixth  
Judicial District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.**

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders  
his professional services to the citizens of the  
town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, St.  
door from corner.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort,  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec 1 w1y

**JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT**  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office Adjoining Yeman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
Jan 14 w1y

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
Feb 2 w1y

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Two doors North of the Court-House.

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods.

Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of  
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.

No Fit No SALE.

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best  
terms. Advances made on all orders for papers.  
Publishers. Cash numbers supplied to complete  
sets.

**COMMITTED TO JAIL.**  
STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
JUNIOR COUNTY.  
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county,  
Ky., August 31st, 1861, a negro woman, named  
JANE, she said to be about twenty years old, of East  
Tennessee, is about twenty or twenty-one years old;  
copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet  
high; weight about 125 pounds.

ALSO:  
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## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. F. DICKINSON.**  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**

**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome

Carpets,  
Floor Oil Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
India & Coco Matting,  
Stair Rugs,  
Curtains,  
Gimpes,  
Stair Linen,

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.

**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southwest corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.

**GARY & TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 43 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders.

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
cor. of Second and Main  
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. BLEDSOE  
keeps a first class house at  
moderate prices.

**NATIONAL HOTEL.**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**HARROW & PHILLIPS,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
and 2 w1y

**TOP THREE!**  
HALL & HARKIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville  
stop there.

**S. BARKER & CO.,**  
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.  
I HAVE just received, and am receiving daily, the  
largest and best variety of fashionable fall and  
winter goods ever brought to this city, comprising  
in part 20,000 yards new style print, in 6-14, &c.,  
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Shawls, comprising the latest styles and novelties,  
Silks, Mantles, &c., also Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin-  
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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace, and Damask Curtain  
Goods.

Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested  
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Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-  
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Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-  
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Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily  
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.

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## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
Printing Inks,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers.

**RALPH C. MC CRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19, W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.

N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 19 w1y.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STUBBS & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Military.

Furnished at short notice.  
The whole of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order.

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
**Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,**  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.  
CINCINNATI, O.

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Bacon,  
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,  
Grapes, Raisins, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat, Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
Oct 6 w1y.

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317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.  
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## Counting-House Calendar

FOR 1862.

**MONTH.**  
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

**JAN.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

**FEB.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

**MAR.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

**APR.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

**MAY.**  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

## Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

FEDERAL COURT AT COVINGTON.—The United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Kentucky organized Monday morning. Judge Bland Ballard presiding. The Grand Jury was impaneled and sworn in.

There are one hundred and twenty-two new cases and twenty old ones on the docket to be tried.

Judge Ballard charged the jury upon various crimes, and finally came to the laws respecting treason. He declared that the words "adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort," in the Constitution, does not refer to or include rebels. Trading and trafficking generally with the disloyal States is not treason, but a party must be assisting in the levying of war, either by bearing arms, or assisting in army transportation supplies, to constitute treason. He advised that prisoners of war should not be indicted, as there would doubtless be an exchange of prisoners. The expression of opinion, or the denunciation of the Government, he said, was not treason.

By the following special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Enquirer, it will be seen that the Executive has determined to heed the demands of the Kentucky Legislature and other sources for the removal of Simon Cameron, and has appointed Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as the new Secretary of War. The following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13, P. M.  
"To the Editor of the Enquirer:

"It is quite generally reported and believed that President Lincoln, heading the demands of the Legislature of Kentucky, has resolved to supersede General Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, by the appointment of Hon. Benjamin F. Stanton, late Attorney-General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

"Among the conservative men at the Capital, this act of the Executive is regarded as a killing blow to emancipationists, in and out of Congress, and will have a telling effect upon the border States.

## "CLEVELAND."

"The RIGHT STANTON.—The Stanton who is said to be on the point of succeeding Mr. Cameron in the War Department is Edwin M. Stanton, formerly of Ohio. He should not be confounded with Frederick P. Stanton, formerly of Tennessee, and now of Kansas, who contests Jim Lane's right to a seat in the Senate.

David Tod was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, at Columbus, on Monday last. The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the following sentiment will not meet with the approval of the ultras of the Republican party, and the emancipationists of Ohio:

"Ohio must, in all time to come, be able to claim for herself her just share of the burden and glory of putting down this rebellion. In my opinion this object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion, and satisfying their misguided followers, by a firm and generous policy, that we seek not the destruction of any of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the nation.—A Constitution which their fathers with ours handed down to us with the solemn injunction that we, together, should forever maintain and defend the same."

The Cincinnati Gazette, in its review of the inaugural address, passes over the portion of the above paragraph which is italicized, without comment.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.—The Chicago Evening Post, in noticing the opposition which has been made to the admission into the Senate of a new Senator from Oregon, Mr. Stark, on account of his alleged disloyalty, says the charges against him "are unfounded and malicious—known to be such in Oregon. Mr. Stark is a Northern man, but was a Democrat, long-suffering and patient toward the South, as Douglas and Dickinson were, but true to the Union in war. It is astonishing that he should be kept out of his seat."

The Savannah News notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba, is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented through Capt. Gladding, to the soldiers of the Confederate Army, by a number of the Seniors of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads four or five inches long, from the finest linen fabrics; is white as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks, and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana, and is sent as a testimonial of their heartfelt devotion to our cause.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON BIBLE PUBLICATIONS.—In time of war or epidemic, the circulation of the Scriptures never fails to increase enormously. The reason for this fact is so obvious, that it need not be specified. The American Bible Society, during the last eight months, has issued 803,000 Bibles and Testaments, being 321,000 of an increase over the like period for the preceding year. The average issue per working day is about 4,000 volumes, or seven volumes a minute. Since the commencement of the war, over half a million have been supplied to the volunteers.

We learn from Alexandria that the reported attempt to blow up the hospital was a mistake. A barrel of safety fuses and a number of boxes of matches had been left in the building, by the former occupants. Pieces of fuse were lighted; by whom, or for what purpose, is unknown, but no combustible was prepared and no train laid.

[For the Yeoman.]  
How are the Difficulties Between North and South to be Settled.

We see it often printed in Black Republican newspapers, and hear it often said by men, who no doubt would like to see the war ended; and it has been said and repeated often in Congress—"Let the South lay down her arms, cease her rebellion, and terms will be made with her for her protection."

This may be, no doubt is, considered magnanimous, by those who write and talk thus. But when individuals fall out, get in amity, and do each other mischief, have the will to do it, and one proposes to lay down arms and settle, some terms are always expected to be proposed. This is a good rule, often applied by independent nations to each other—indeed, without it no settlements are made, except by the subjugation of one party. It is a reasonable, sensible, and a christian rule.

Now, why shall it not be applied between North and South, or if we will, between the Government and the rebels? Admitting, while we do, that the rebellion was wrong, still there was a real or imagined cause for it. It is nonsense to say that the Southern people did not suppose their institutions were in danger. It would be saying little for the intelligence of a majority of the American people to say that the party in power did not try, in every possible way they could, except by marching armed forces into the slave States, to insure slavery, and the value of slave property. Both the great parties, Democrats and Union, or Bell and Everett men, predicted that the very thing the South did do, would be done by them, if the free-soilers persisted in the election of a fanatical President, and in their course of injury and denunciation of Southern people.

Sensible men everywhere looked for an effort by the leaders of secession, to divide the slave from the free States, if Lincoln and his party prevailed. Why was this expected? Because men who conceive they are in danger of injury, in person or property, are not apt to wait, if they can arouse aid enough to hope reasonably for success, until the actual injury is upon them.

We think, and have argued, that there was a cause for fight against fanaticism; but we have argued, and still argue, the fight ought to have been in the Government, under the Constitution, even to the death, if it was necessary for success.

Because the Goths and Vandals, the irrepressible negro lovers, and even more Southern haters, had gotten temporary possession of the Government, and that, owing partly to the division of the people opposed to them, we do contend was not sufficient cause for the South to attempt to separate from the balance of the States; to break the bond which had kept us so long together, and been at all times, when properly obeyed, the bond of peace, the bond of Union, the protection to liberty of person and of property, the great hand-mark our fathers had erected, to keep the officers entrusted with power to be used for the public good, from infringing upon the people's rights.

The Northern people ought not deny that the Southern people have been greatly aggrieved, at least that part of them not wholly given up to the worship of the negro.—Nay, the fanatical irrepressibles themselves say the negro has been the cause of all the deviltry. True, they blame the South for the whole of it. But every one who reflects, must see that it has not been the Southern, but the Northern people, who have made the negro the cause of the trouble.

From before the resistance to the admission of Missouri into the Union, because of her slavery, down to the election of Lincoln, there has been no cessation of effort on the part of the men who voted for Lincoln, followers of Seward, Chase, Lovjoy, Wilson, Sumner, Trumbull, &c., &c., to injure slavery. Not contented to keep it out of the Territories, they have left no means that money, ingenuity, and even theft could accomplish, to render slavery odious, hateful, and insecure. Not even hesitating to counsel the slaves to murder and rape.

These things are written down against the men who made Lincoln President of the United States, and impartial history will so arrange the facts that the wrongs upon the slaveowners perpetrated by these people will live for future generations. What had the Southern people done? Asked to share in the common territories—the property acquired by the common treasure of the nation.

This was denied them; but when the denial was so applied as to make a question to be decided by the courts of the United States, it was decided to be their right. Asked to have States admitted with slavery, if the people of such States choose to have slavery as one of their institutions. This was attempted to be denied them, in the face of the Constitution that bound all the States together, which denied to the United States Government any power to regulate the institutions of the States. Asked to have the slave institutions let alone, existing in their States when the Constitution was first made, and the States accepted it as the bond of Union, and which recognized and protected their rights of property in the services of such slaves and their descendants, but which never has been let alone for a day. Asked to have such a law passed as the Constitution said should be passed to compel the surrender and return of slaves escaping from their masters into free States, and which was passed with the greatest difficulty.

But which law the Free-soilers and Black Republicans not only opposed, but have resisted, after it was passed, even to mobs, the shedding of the blood of officers, and those called to their aid to execute the law.

The passage by State authority of personal liberty bills, intended to trammel and defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law, and to harass and imprison owners and their agents pursuing fugitive slaves.

The teaching and inculcating of feelings of hatred and animosity, by Northern people, against Southern people, to such an extent that a majority of the present Congress, not only manifest a willingness to do any thing that can well be imagined, right or wrong, lawful or unlawful, constitutional or unconstitutional, to destroy slavery and the owners of slaves.

Unhappily to pass a resolution, consigning to infamy and disgrace any army officer who will dare to aid, or permit his men to aid, in the execution of the fugitive slave law; as if government itself, for its safety, does not always require every citizen, civil or military, when it is necessary, to aid in executing the laws. What has the South done but to remonstrate, beg, beseech, threaten, and finally revolt, at such conduct? All right, except the revolting. The time had not come for this out of this Union, but had come for preparation for revolting in it, unless the people elected better men to the offices. We have wandered from the text.

What proposition has the Government, or the party in power, to make to the Southern people, if they will lay down their arms? That is the question. Will those who are in power agree that the Southern people shall have the rights decided to be theirs under the Constitution? Will they agree to amend the Constitution so as to keep slavery out of Congress, and from being meddled with by the demagogues and unprincipled politicians, in and out of Congress; leaving to the people of the States, and if they will, the people of the Territories also, the right to regulate their institutions in their own way? Will they amend the Constitution, and so provide, that when any State passes any law deemed violative of the rights of person or property of the citizens of other States, that the courts of the United States shall decide the constitutionality of such law; and where the people of any State fail to protect the person or property of the citizen of any other State from violence by mobs or irresponsible persons, that the State, county, or town where the wrong is done shall make it good?

Don't all speak at once, gentlemen free-soilers and Black Republicans—you who want no subjugation of the South—nothing but obedience to Constitution and law. Let us hear what you are willing to do; what peace offering you have to lay on the altar of our distracted country; what preventive to the loss of treasure and blood of our people. You who, like the writer, has a child or kinsman in this war against the South standing ready to kill or be killed by a kinsman in the Southern ranks, can speak without being charged with a design to do any wrong to either side. Won't some terms have to be come to when millions of lives and millions of treasure have been expended?

When my son has fallen by his kinsman from the South, or my kinsman has fallen by the hand of my son, think you there will be any more reason then why we should lay down our efforts to wrong each other, and to have terms of peace, than now? Human experience ought to make us know that the longer we war the less likely we are ever to get back under the same government again. Human experience ought to prompt the consideration of all parties to take the irrepressibles on both sides by the throat and thrust them back, and have this war ended before we are ruined forever; before the love of war shall be so acquired by the people as to unfit them for the arts of peace.

## A PEACE MAN.

The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst., commenting upon the resolutions of the Indiana Democratic Convention, after expressing the opinion that the action of the Convention will have a tendency to divide the conservative element of the North, says:

"At the same time we apprehend the step will be taken, if the President does not ever publicly cut loose from the radicals and push them clean away from him in appearance as well as in reality. He, in our judgment, committed a grave and sad error in not doing so in his late message, and if he fails to improve the next opportunity that appears, he will repeat the error under circumstances of serious aggravation. The support of the radicals, founded as it is, avowedly, on a vague belief for hope that the President will in some form, and at some time, act upon their wild counsels, is a double source of weakness to the Administration; it serves to repel or chill the support of the bulk of the non-Republican conservatives, and it seeks to nerve against the rebels and their sympathizers. In other words, it tends to divide and distrust the friends of the country, and to unite and inspire its enemies. If the President will let the radicals understand formally and explicitly that he can at no time, and in no form, act upon their counsels, he not only will retain the devoted support of the majority of his own party, and draw to his side the conservatives of all other parties, but will morally disarm the rebels themselves. He will fortify the Government, in a degree possible by no other means, and in the same degree paralyze the Government's foes."

Can the President afford to scold all this for the sake of keeping in with his radical supporters? Can he afford to pay such a tremendous price for the favor of a set of headlong zealots? Let him consider well. Let him run back over the history of his predecessors and mark the lesson which the retrospect teaches. Jackson had to consider whether or not he would keep in with the nullifiers. He resolutely broke with them, to the great joy of every patriot, and when nullification subsequently came to a head, he smote the monster with the undivided power of his Administration, seconded cordially by the body of the people. The result is among the shining events of our history. Buchanan had to consider whether or not he would keep in with the disunionists. He timorously kept in with them, to the great disgust of every patriot, and when disunion subsequently came to a head, he, with a divided Cabinet and a bewildered people, stood powerless before the monster. The result is the darkest and most disgraceful event, not only in our own history, but in the annals of civilization. These cases are both in point. They both teach the same lesson.

We commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the President. And, by way of enforcing the lesson, we beg to call the President's attention to the resolutions of the Indianapolis Convention, and to the state of public feeling they have in view. This indication, however it may be viewed against, cannot be wisely disregarded. The true friends of the President and of the country are not the radicals of any party, but the conservatives of every party. These can never be won over to the President's cause, unless the President throws himself exclusively and openly into the embrace of his true friends, and openly separates from his false ones, the better for us all, and for the previous cause at stake. If the ill-advised movement of the Indiana Democracy shall contribute to bring the President to a realizing sense of this truth, the movement, notwithstanding its injudiciousness, may prove wholesome in its effects.

It appears now that Gen. Wallace has had no fight at Paducah after all.

## Fight on Big Sandy River.

The following official dispatches have been received at Gen. Buell's headquarters at Louisville. Col. Lindsey's regiment was expected at Paintsville, but did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement:

## PAINTSVILLE, Jan. 8.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:  
I entered this place yesterday with the 42d regiment Ohio, 14th regiment Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jenny's, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large amount of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.  
J. A. GARFIELD,  
Col. Comg Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 16TH BRIGADE,  
PRESTONBURG, Ky., Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:  
I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with eleven hundred men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburg. The men slept on their arms. At four o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at eight o'clock, and at one o'clock, P. M., we engaged his force of 2,500 and three cannon posted on the hill; fought them until dark, having been reinforced by seven hundred men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all their positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found twenty-seven of his dead on the field; his killed cannot be less than sixty. We have taken twenty-five prisoners, five horses, and a quantity of arms. The enemy turned most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.  
J. A. GARFIELD,  
Col. Comg Brigade.

## The Grand Army of the Union.

The great army of the Union is contributed by the several States as follows—the second column showing the per centage of soldiers to the population of the several States, the third the number of inhabitants to each soldier sent:

States.	No.	Per Centage.	Proportion to Pop.
California	4,098	1.23 or 1 to 82	inhabitants
Connecticut	11,131	3.11 or 1 to 32	"
Delaware	273	2.47 or 1 to 40	"
Illinois	24,941	5.13 or 1 to 20	"
Indiana	22,018	4.92 or 1 to 20	"
Iowa	20,728	2.14 or 1 to 47	"
Kansas	5,000	4.97 or 1 to 20	"
Kentucky	15,000	1.29 or 1 to 77	"
Maine	15,007	2.42 or 1 to 41	"
Massachusetts	7,006	0.96 or 1 to 105	"
Michigan	31,305	2.45 or 1 to 41	"
Minnesota	29,333	3.06 or 1 to 33	"
Missouri	4,400	2.41 or 1 to 42	"
Nebraska	21,426	0.97 or 1 to 103	"
N. Hampshire	11,579	3.18 or 1 to 31	"
New Jersey	3,429	1.24 or 1 to 81	"
New York	119,359	2.87 or 1 to 35	"
Ohio	49,481	3.84 or 1 to 26	"
Pennsylvania	39,333	3.9 or 1 to 26	"
Rhode Island	7,184	4.66 or 1 to 21	"
Vermont	8,729	2.78 or 1 to 36	"
Virginia	19,000	0.96 or 1 to 105	"
Wisconsin	14,945	1.94 or 1 to 52	"

## Will the Blockade be Broken by England.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, of the date of the 28th ult., says:

"The fact that the idea of an early breaking of the blockade in consequence of the arrival of Liverpool, has been plainly exemplified this week in that city by a fresh rise in the cotton market."

Per contra, a Mr. Fry, an agent of Yancey, Dudley Mann & Co., has arrived in Richmond direct from London, which he left on the 10th of November. The editor of the Whig says:

"Mr. Fry left Nassau to-day a week ago, and reached Richmond last Sunday, by a route and by means that we do not disclose. He assures us that, whether in Nassau, in London, or in Paris, he heard but one sentiment expressed, that of cordial good will for the Confederate States, and the hope and conviction that they would triumph. Even before the outrage on the Trent, so strong was the pressure of feeling in England against the North, that Mr. Yancey, freely believed, and positively assured Mr. Fry that not more than a month from his departure (the 10th of November) would elapse before the blockade would be broken. Mr. Fry entertains no doubt that Great Britain will declare war, and is of opinion that France will unite in the act."

## Violence of the British Tories.

In a recent issue the London Herald, the leading organ of the Tory interest, after accusing our soldiers of all kinds of enormities in Virginia, and characterizing the sinking of the stone fleet as fiendish, says:

"Mr. Lincoln, by the adoption of Abolitionist views in the prosecution of the war, by the measures which he has taken, almost avowedly to excite slave insurrection, has done what in his lie to deliver up the whole of the Southern States to all, and more than all, the horrors experienced by the unhappy Badajos. It is time that some civilized power should interfere with the prosecution of a policy so barbarous and so wanton; that the strong hand of a superior enemy should compel the Federal Government either to sue for peace at once, or to wage war after the fashion of civilized nations."

[From the New York World, Republican.]

A Talking Congress.  
Gold three per cent. premium in Wall street, yesterday, and the rate rising; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The tide of specie setting in heavily for Europe; yet Congress does nothing but talk. The exchanges of the country, foreign and domestic, in wild disorder; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

The currency of the nation in a process of degradation, while values are unsettling; yet Congress does nothing but talk. Not a dollar to be found in the Federal treasury on the 15th of January (see Mr. Chase's speech); yet Congress does nothing but talk.

An irredeemable currency, inflated values, monetary discredit, commercial dishonor, repudiation, certain disunion, an abrupt and ignominious termination of the war—all imminent; yet Congress does nothing but talk.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this elegant magazine is to hand, containing the usual superb illustrations and interesting literary matter. Godey has reached such a high state of perfection in the publication of the "Book," that any improvement seems almost impossible. The present number contains sixty-one engravings and over one hundred pages. Terms, \$3 per year in advance. Prices reduced to clubs. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

We failed to receive the January number of the "Book."

## XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration from Thursday, of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Porter expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself, and by reforming abuses and making the recipients pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the subject.

The question was taken on striking out the whole of the bill excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege on and after July 1st. This was decided in the affirmative. After further discussion, Mr. Washburn moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to. The bill passed 107 against 42.

The bill is as follows:  
Be it enacted, &c., That from and after July 1st, 1862, the franking privilege shall be, and is hereby, abolished.

The bill making appropriations for exhibiting American products at the World's Fair, was tabled by a large majority.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

A report is circulated, and is believed, that Cameron has resigned, and that Hon. Ed. M. Stanton will take his place. It is also stated that Mr. Cameron will be appointed Minister to Russia.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.

The gunboats Essex, St. Louis, and Tylor, made a reconnaissance to-day down the river. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus, and fired several shells into the rebel camp. The rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. No obstructions in the river, nor marked batteries on shore, as heretofore reported, were discovered.

Gen. McClelland's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Kentucky, to-day. Gen. Paine's force moved forward this morning from Bird's Point.

The second regiment of Douglas' brigade will arrive to-night.

The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin, and Forty-fifth Illinois are expected to-morrow.

BISHOP McILVAINE.—Bishop McIlvaine is received with respect and attention in England. He recently preached at Trinity Church, Cambridge, from John 1, 29. The sermon is highly commended by a correspondent of the London Record. His passage across the Atlantic was very stormy and perilous. The Western Episcopalian says:

"By private advice we learn that our beloved Bishop, with the members of his family who accompanied him, arrived in England on the 7th of December, after an unusually rough and stormy passage. One storm lasted five days, increasing in violence every day until the fifth, when the waves broke so constantly, and with such terrific power over the vessel, that it was in imminent danger of being swamped. The sails were blown to ribbons; the propeller gave them little assistance; and as it was what the sailors call a "stem sea," the waves following after the vessel and heaving their foaming masses upon the helpless hulk, hope was abandoned. The captain, a very experienced officer, came down to the cabin to take leave of the passengers, shaking their hands one by one as he deemed the chances against them. Yet God "showed them how both winds and seas obey his command; that they might see how powerful and gracious a God He is; how able and ready to help those who trust in Him." On the next day, Dec. 4th, the storm abated and they were delivered."

## Late News From the South.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Jan. 1.]

We visited, a day or two since, the wooden shoe manufactory of Messrs. Thum & Fraps, of this city. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea until our visit to it that it was so thorough and interesting in its operations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoes are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out and finished at the bottom, and sandpapered, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building. Most of this work is done by machinery driven by steam. The wood is gum and poplar, which is well seasoned before the shoe is made. We understand that these shoes are actually lighter than the leather brogans of the same number, and as for durability, the bottoms will last until the next war. We learn that Messrs. Thum & Fraps, who are finishing one hundred pair per day, have more orders than they can fill.

Wooden shoes are worn in the northern part of Europe, and in some localities in this country; but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 6.]

AT HALF MAST.  
The flags of the Confederate States on the Capitol and Custom House were at half mast on Monday, in consequence of the death of a member of Congress from Texas.

## THE HABEAS CORPUS IN RICHMOND.

George Tweels, a political prisoner, who has been in confinement for sometime past in the county jail at Richmond, is to have a hearing before Judge Meredith on the 8th inst., on a habeas corpus, asked for by the prisoner and granted by the judge.

ARREST FOR ATTEMPTING TO DISCREDIT TREASURY NOTES.—The special dispatch of Saturday from Washington to the Gazette and Commercial of Cincinnati says:

"Treasury notes are five per cent. discount here. An Alexandria merchant was arrested for refusing to take them at par. General Montgomery released him, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing should be arrested."

Mr. Cameron has resigned, it is reported, and will retire to Russia. These foreign missions are a great institution. They serve as positions of exile; substitutes for Forts Warren or Lafayette. Cameron would be more glorified by a mission to Italy; he will become with the masses, whose pockets are robbed by the acts of these Secretaries, in their favoritism for their particular friends.—*Lon. Dem.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 & 18 - w 11

## TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

Janet t-w 11

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.  
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOR MO







